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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST—
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.70

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September 7, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 86 78

September 7, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 54 " 44

7451 日十初月八

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

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TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

DESPITE HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE, THE BRITISH STILL PUSH FORWARD. THE BRITISH HAVE NOW CAPTURED THE WHOLE OF LEUZE WOOD. IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE SECURED BY FRENCH ADVANCE ON SOMME. THE CAPTURE OF OMICOURT IS REPORTED IN A PARIS COMMUNIQUE. FRENCH HAVE CAPTURED A DEPOT OF SIX-INCH SHELLS AND A BALLOON. VIOLENT MASSED COUNTER-ATTACKS HAVE BEEN REPULSED BY FRENCH. THE FRENCH CAPTURED A HUNDRED MACHINE-GUNS IN ONE DAY. ROMANIAN CAPTURES INCLUDE A HOSPITAL AND 500 WAGGONS OF FOOD. THE BRITISH SUCCESSFULLY DISCHARGED GAS OPPOSITE GOMMECOURT. THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION HAS NOW RESUMED ITS SITTINGS. A KUT PRISONER WRITING FROM BAGDAD SPEAKS OF GOOD TREATMENT. NEAR HALICZ THE RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN 4,500 PRISONERS. THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED A SERIES OF HEIGHTS IN THE CARPATHIANS. THE TURKS ARE SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES IN THE REGION OF OGNOT. ROMANIANS NEAR TURTUKAI ARE BEING ATTACKED BY TRUTO-BULGARS. U.S. REVENUE BILL PROVIDES FOR RAISING \$205,000,000 ANNUALLY. ARTILLERY DUELS ARE REPORTED ON STRUMA AND SERBIAN FRONTS. THE FRENCH TOOK FIFTY MORE PRISONERS TO THE EAST OF FLEURY. GERMAN ATTACKS ON NEW FRENCH POSITIONS WERE SMASHED BY FIRE. MACHINE-GUN FIRE REPULSED A GERMAN ATTACK ON FLEURY.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Still Pushing Forward.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 6, 1.50 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We now hold the greater part of Leuze wood.

Despite heavy hostile artillery fire and indifferent weather, we are still pushing forward. We bombarded the enemy's positions in the vicinity of the Hohenzollern redoubt, opposite Givenchy and to the south of Neuve Chappelle.

Fighting continues in the region between Leuze wood and Combles and around Ginchy.

There has been mutual active artillery fire north of Pozières and in the neighbourhood of the Moquet Farm.

Last night we successfully discharged gas opposite Gommecourt and effectively and heavily shelled the enemy's hutsments east of Ypres.

The enemy has not attempted to counter-attack north of the Somme. Active artillery firing continues here.

We have taken fifty more prisoners to the east of Fleury.

Leuze Wood Captured.

September 6, 1.50 a.m.

In a communiqué, General Sir Douglas Haig says:—The whole of Leuze wood has been captured.

More French Captures.

September 6, 2.10 a.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—The advance on the Somme has continued.

Important advantages have been secured, which have joined up our positions north of the river with those on the south.

Captures in the northern sector since September 3 include thirty-two guns, and a large quantity of machine-guns.

Numerous enemy counter-attacks south of the Somme failed.

French Successes Detailed.

September 6, 2.40 a.m.

An amplification of the Paris communiqué says:—North of the Somme, after a series of brilliant actions, the French pushed on to the east of Le Forest and reached the western border of Anderle wood. They carried by an assault Hospital Farm, Bainette wood and part of the Marrières woods and occupied, north-east of Clery, the extremity of a ridge, over which runs the Bouchavesne-Clery road. The French likewise joined up their positions north and south of the river, capturing Omicourt.

The French booty includes, besides guns, a big depot of six-inch shells, a captive balloon, and numerous machine-guns.

To-day's fighting south of the Somme was particularly violent, the enemy increasing massed counter-attacks at many points, notably at Barleux and Bellay, but all were repulsed with bloody losses. A hundred machine guns were captured in a single day.

German Attacks Smashed by Curtain of Fire.

September 6, 4.45 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—German attacks on our new positions south of Dénancourt and in the neighbourhood of Berny en Santerre have been smashed by our curtain of fire.

A German attack at Fleury was repulsed with machine gun fire.

Between Verman d'Orvillers and Chilly the fighting is particularly stubborn. The northern portion of Verman d'Orvillers has been carried.

German trenches have been captured on different parts of the front.

THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION RESUMES.

September 6, 5.30 p.m.

The Mesopotamia Commission has resumed its sittings. Military evidence is being taken.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Important Russian Captures.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 6, 8.20 a.m.

A Bucharest communiqué says:—On September 4, on the northern front, in small encounters, we captured seven officers, 620 men, 500 wagons of food and a completely equipped hospital.

On the southern front, a superior enemy force attacked ten times at the Tortcais bridgehead, but was repulsed.

Germans and Bulgarians Attacking Romanians.

September 6, 3.30 p.m.

A Russian communiqué states that the Turks-Bulgars are attacking the Romanians in the region of Turtcais.

Violent Artillery Duels.

September 6, 4.45 p.m.

A French communiqué issued at Salonica states that there is a violent artillery duel on the Struma-Lake Doiran front and on the whole of the Serbian front.

A British Report.

September 6, 10.00 p.m.

A British official announcement issued at Salonica says there have been patrol encounters on the Struma front, while the enemy engaged in artillery fire on the Doiran front for three hours.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

September 6, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate has adopted a Revenue Bill which provides for raising a sum of \$205,000,000 annually by taxes on inheritances and war munitions and by increases in the Income Tax.

The Bill authorises retaliatory measures on countries discriminating commercially against America during any war in which America is not engaged. As an instance, the President may deny the use of the mail, telegraph cable and wireless facilities to citizens of such nations, and also prevent the ships of such nations from leaving American ports.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

Further Capture of Prisoners.

September 6, 3.30 p.m.

A Russian communiqué states:—In the direction of Halicz we captured a fortified position and took 4,500 prisoners, of whom 2,000 are Germans.

We captured a series of heights in the wooded Carpathians, repelling repeated counter-attacks.

Turks Suffering Heavy Losses.

September 6, 3.30 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says:—We are inflicting heavy losses on the Turks in the region of Ognot.

THE KUT PRISONERS.

September 6, 5.30 p.m.

A Kut prisoner, Flight Lieut. C. B. Gascoin, writing from Bagdad on July 23, says:—Several of us are in the English hospital and are very comfortable. We are paid regularly and can buy most things in the shops. We are very well treated.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 5 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY WITHDRAWS MEN FOR RUSSIAN FRONT.

September 6, 12.00 p.m.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that the Germans are reinforcing on the south-eastern Russian front from the French front. A small body of Turks is reported as being on the south-western line, south of Brzozow, but 40,000 have been sent to Lemberg to be armed.

REPORTED MURDER OF BULGARIAN GENERAL.

September 6, 12.00 p.m.

It is reported from Rumania that General Justow, Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, has been murdered in consequence of his efforts in the direction of the withdrawal of German influence from Bulgaria and the replacement of Tsar Ferdinand by Prince Boris.

PORTIONS OF ZEPPELIN FOUND.

September 6, 11.00 a.m.

Part of a Zeppelin, with car wires and telephone attached thereto, has been picked up on the East Coast.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Increase Gains.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 5, 5.30 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Despite stubborn resistance and an incessant deluge of rain we increased our gains in the neighbourhood of Guillemont, pushing to 1,500 yards east of that place, and obtaining a footing in Leuze wood, further south.

After severe fighting we have captured the whole of the enemy's strong system of defences on a front of a thousand yards in and around Falfemont.

The fighting since September 3 has resulted in the capture of the whole of the remaining enemy's second line on the battlefield from Moquet Farm to the point of junction with the French.

More Ground Secured.

September 6, 1.30 a.m.

Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states: We are in possession of all the ground between Falfemont Farm and Leuze wood, and from there to the outskirts of Ginchy.

Anglo-French Consolidation.

September 5, 1.20 p.m.

A telegram from Paris states that yesterday's battlefield was of 40 kilometres.

The town of Combles, which the Germans had transformed into a regular fortress, has now been invested by the French at the south and by the British at the north.

All the objectives were carried against the enemy's obstinate resistance and the gains were entirely maintained despite furious counter-attacks in which the enemy lost heavily.

So far, 14 guns and 60 machine guns have been captured on the French front alone.

Prisoners are pouring in, and at least 6,000 have been taken by the Allies in the last two days.

Terrible Hammering for the Enemy.

September 6, 1.25 p.m.

Reuter's special correspondent, describing the opening of the latest offensive states that four times as many men as were concentrated at Waterloo participated. The infantry attacked along the two slopes of the Acre. The troops on the north soon rushed to their objective; but progress on the south was slower, despite the British doggedness. Then the Germans furiously counter-attacked, but were finally driven back to their own trenches with tremendous losses. The battle of Ginchy and Guillemont was of the most determined character. We made up our minds to take Guillemont, and the Germans were equally determined to prevent us. Machine gunners lay in shell holes and snipers lurked in every furrow. The German artillery barrage of fire was unceasing, but we rattled our mailed fist with even more thunderous effect. Exactly what happened in the mad storm of fire is unknown. We scored the gains already reported, and the enemy had a terrible hammering.

Haul of Prisoners for the French.

September 6, 2.10 a.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says a communiqué announces that 6,600 prisoners and 36 guns, including 28 of heavy calibre, have been captured on the French front since Sept. 3.

Germans' Broken Spirit.

September 6, 12.00 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says that the diary of a captured officer states that a squad refused to advance in face of the terrible Allied fire, and adds "There is no need to state what happened." A note, under date Aug. 8, says that the number of men deserting from their posts is increasing enormously. One regiment declared positively that they would not return to the trenches. The flimsiest excuses were found to enable soldiers go on the sick list.

RIOT IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

September 5, 11.00 a.m.

A telegram from The Hague states that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that rebels have looted Maura, Tambesi, Mauratobo, Surulangeon and Maura-tobo, which they set afire.

Fifteen rebels were killed in the skirmishes by Government officials.

Controller Walter, his Staff and Party, with armed police, were murdered at Surulangeon.

Troops have been sent to Palembang.

BRITAIN'S POWERFUL FLEET.

September 6, 1.15 p.m.

Mr. Ballou, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Glasgow said that since the outbreak of the war the fleet had increased absolutely in numbers, power and efficiency, and to the best of his belief, compared with that of the opposing capital ships it had increased relatively. "We are much stronger in capital ships and cruisers than before the war."

TELEGRAMS.

PLAQUE IN ENGLAND.

Satisfactory Measures Taken.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received September 7.

The Medical Officer for Bristol reports that the contents of the rag factory in which bubonic plague recently broke out have been burned and all the rats therein destroyed. No infected rats have been found outside. There have been no fresh cases since August 10. The plague patients are recovering.

None of the rats, in which the infected rats were found, were imported; but came mostly from other towns, to which warnings have been sent.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8.]

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rubber Director's Estate.
Mr. John Norman Campbell, of Thornhill Park, Bitterne, Southampton, chairman and director of four rubber companies, whose death took place on April 4, has left estate of the value of £245,027.

No Vote for Kitchener!

It is a curious incident of our electoral system remarks an Exchange that Lord Kitchener never had a vote. He had no house in England till he acquired Broome Hall in 1910 and by that time he was a peer. On his occasional visits to England he had stayed with friends—usually at Mr. Ralli's house in Belgrave Square.

Murder by Machinery. Murder by machinery has always, it would seem, had a fascination for the Teuton mind. German inventors with this diabolical end in view were already busy in England in the 17th century. For the diarist Evelyn records that, on the 1st of June, 1667, he went to Greenwich, "where his Majesty was trying divers grenades shot out of cannon at the little hill, from the house in the park; they brake not till they hit the mark; the forged ones brake not at all, but the cast ones they will." The inventor was a German.—*Daily Chronicle*.

Kiang Chinese.
The British Resident of Selangor has been pleased to approve of the registration of The Kiang Chinese Death Institution, otherwise called "Wah Heng Koh," in the Societies Register, the rules of the same having been already submitted. A general meeting was held at Mr. Moey Kin Boon's quarters, Kampong Java Road, on Saturday, August 19, to elect a new President, the present holder of the office being unable to carry on the duties owing to indisposition. Accordingly Mr. Soon Chia was elected as President, Mr. M. K. Boon continuing as Secretary with six members of committee.—*Malay Mail*.

Should be Britain's.

It is a matter of special satisfaction, observes the *Daily Chronicle*, that General Smuts is clearing the Germans away from the neighbourhood of Victoria Nyanza, because, while half of the lake has hitherto been in German possession, the whole of it should be ours, as it was discovered in 1858 by the English explorer Speke, much to the annoyance and jealousy of Burton, who had no share in the discovery, although on the same expedition the two had explored Tanganyika. When two years later, after a further exploration, Speke hazarded the theory that the Victoria Nyanza was the source of the Nile, Burton laughed him to scorn, and the two were to have debated the question in public; when the tragic death of Speke put an end to the project.

Mr. F. C. Selous.

An interesting name appears in the papers, Mr. F. C. Selous, the well-known hunter and African explorer, being mentioned by General Smuts in despatches for gallant and distinguished service in the East African campaign. Mr. Selous who is 64 years of age, is a temporary captain in the Royal Fusiliers (Frontiersmen), and as no man has greater knowledge of Africa his services have been of great value in the operations. He is a remarkably virile and energetic hunter. During his adventurous career he has broken almost every breakable bone in his body, but he is as tough as nails and energetic as ever. For over thirty years he travelled Southern Central Africa as an elephant hunter and naturalist. Years ago he brought down his hundredth elephant, and his bag of ferocious beasts of all shapes and sizes runs into thousands. In Mashonaland he once encountered a lion, three lionesses, and three cubs. He shot the lion and two of the lionesses with four bullets in four minutes, a unique performance of which he is very proud.—*Ex-change*.

NOTICES.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS. 28, QUEEN'S ROAD, GENERAL.

IMPRESSIONS OF BERLIN.

News of the Allied Offensive.

A Neutral who has just returned from Berlin sends to the *Times* the following notes of his impressions:

My visit to Berlin happened to fall during the days immediately preceding and following the offensive of the Allies. It was splendid summer weather and the capital was wearing much the same appearance as it did before the war at this season of the year. Indeed, to anyone accustomed to Berlin, where all the public services are well organized, everything seems at first to be going on much as usual. It is not until you penetrate a little below the surface that you realize that a great change has come over the people. They have been sobered by sorrow.

At the outbreak of the war they were intoxicated with the excitement of the great adventure. War was a new sensation, full of glorious possibilities, and no one could resist the contagion of the enthusiasm. But now? Just let me give an illustration of the difference.

I was staying in a boarding-house in Wilmersdorf, a suburb of Berlin, and I noticed on the wall a card bearing in large letters the word "Schatzengraben!" (trenches). I asked the lady of the house what her object was in giving such prominence to this placard. She replied that it hung there as a constant reminder of the men in the trenches. "If we are ever tempted to forget the seriousness of the times through which we are passing, if any of us become too frivolous, I point to that one word and immediately our thoughts are carried to the trenches where so many of our dear ones are lying, and we grow grave again."

The restaurants and theatres are still crowded. In the theatres there is still the old luxury of *mise-en-scene*, the most beautiful costumes are to be seen on the stage, there is no falling off in the numbers of the chorus girls and supers, and orchestras as large as ever play music during the *entree*.

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Alexandra Buildings.

be little doubt that "the English offensive" was what their thoughts were largely concentrated upon.

It was on Sunday night, the offensive having begun on Saturday morning, that we had the first information. On Monday it was the universal topic of conversation. It was taken very seriously. The Germans generally admitted that their troops "had been obliged to retire a little," but many said to me "Aber es bleibt doch immer fraglich ob sie es behalten" (but it is still questionable whether they will keep it).

On Monday all the places where the news is stuck up on the walls were crowded. Officers, civilians, nurses, every sort of person was to be seen crowding round the placards. In the tramways, on the underground, every one was reading the newspapers containing the news. It was the subject which interested everybody to the exclusion of all others, but opinions were expressed only with reserve.

Very shortly after the publication of the first news there came a further announcement from Headquarters that the German troops had been able to prevent the necessity for any general precipitate retreat. I think the way the German Headquarters gave the German public the information of the beginning of the offensive, and then followed it up with a reassuring statement, was most astute and diplomatic.

It enabled the people to bear it, for they were first told that the army had retired and the next day that it was already in such a position as to preclude the necessity for retiring in a hurry. With this consolation, they had for the time being perforce to be content.

For a week before the Allies' offensive—from the Monday till the Saturday—there was something in the air. One could feel it. You heard people speaking all the time of "the English offensive."

They said, "Very likely the English offensive will begin soon now," and the interest taken in this momentous event was almost painful in its intensity.

Not much was said about the probable result, nor did you hear the people speculating as to whether the German arms would be able to resist the attack.

And very likely this was one of the causes of the preoccupation of the minds of people as a whole, of which I have already spoken. There can

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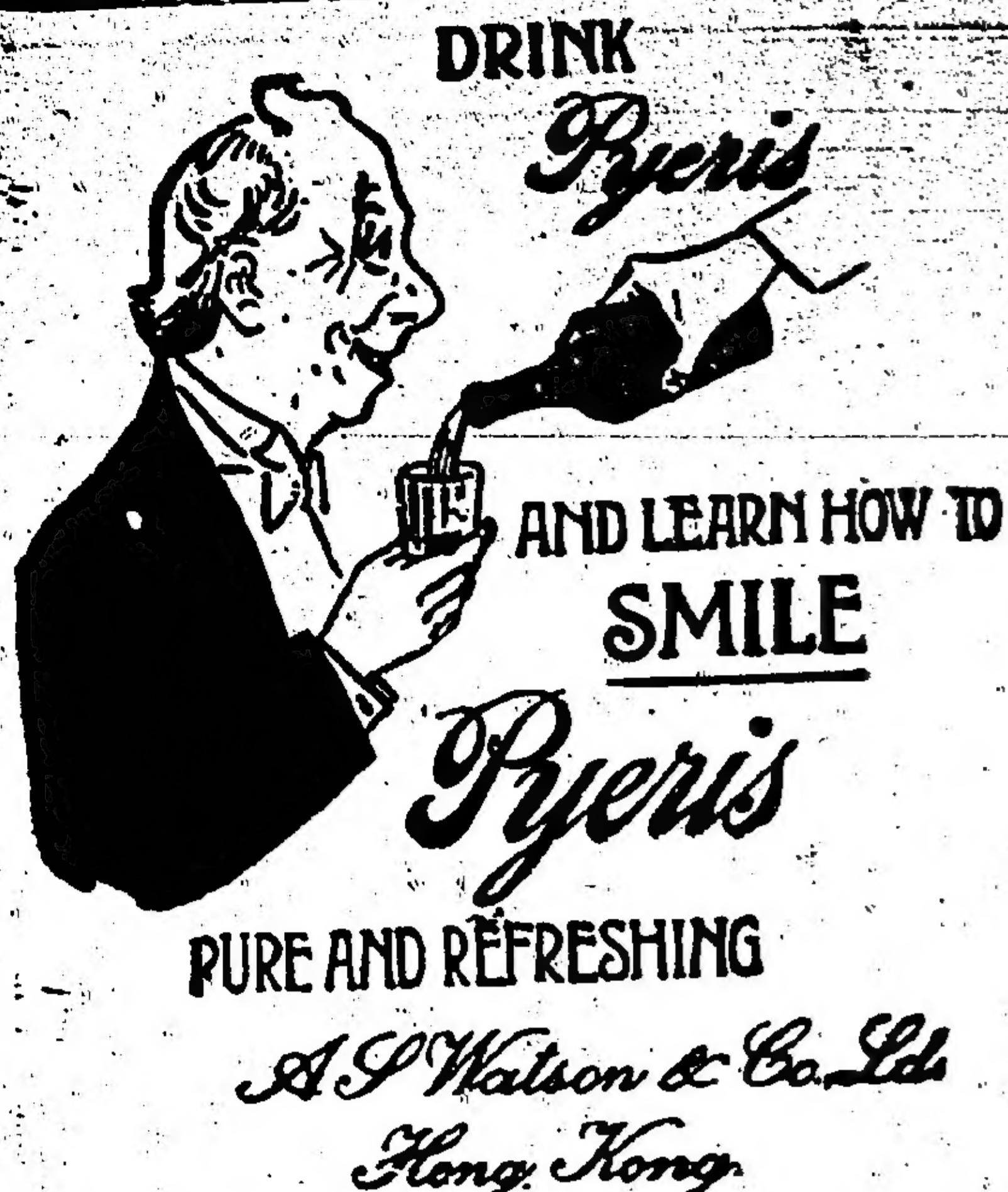
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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

大英電報公司

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BIRTHS.

HAMMOND.—On August 31, 1916, at 33 Tongshan Road, Shanghai, the wife of Sam Hammond, of a son.

DASTUR.—On September 1, 1916, at No. 8 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Dastur, a daughter.

DEATH.

WINCKLEY.—Chas. Reginald Winckley, 2nd Lieut. Sherwood Foresters, killed in action, 20th July, 1916. Late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

THE GOVERNING OF THE CROWN COLONIES.

One of the problems which will demand handling when the restoration of peace leaves the Home Government free to deal with other things than Germany is that of the Crown Colonies and their governmental system. Though some of these colonies have suffered to a greater extent than others by the incompetence of the persons placed in authority therein, all have certain definite and grave grounds of complaint that will assuredly have to be listened to before long. The method of government in these smaller territories is, before all things, un-English; in fact is the direct contrary of the principles of liberty and independence that are instilled into every British child. The dweller in a small colony has no more voice in his own governing, even though he may pay enormous amounts in taxes, than a Kwangsi coolie. He is in the hands of a dozen civil service clerks who dare not, for their lives, oppose the law as delivered from Downing Street. These clerks may or may not be gifted with administrative abilities; they may or may not be the "throw-outs" from the Indian Civil; they may or may not hold their appointments through sheer influence; they may or may not be gentlemen; but, whatever their title to their posts, there is the fact: that through them thousands, hundreds of thousands, and sometimes millions of people are ruled by the Colonial Office.

By the present Civil Service system, the particular bent or ability of an individual official does not as a rule seem to be considered by his superiors. He may be made a magistrate for no other reason than that he knows nothing about handling criminal cases; he may have a special aptitude for finance, and therefore be appointed head of the education or police department; he may be useless in every department, and therefore be placed at the head of the treasury or the customs or what-not. When once he emerges from the cadet stage some niche must be found for him, and whether or not he is subsequently a disgrace or a credit to his office seems to be largely a matter of luck. Should he prove incompetent, he must still retain that particular post for so long as the powers-that-be may see fit, even though in commercial life he would be summarily dismissed. He may be a laughing-stock to his colleagues, and to the European and native populations; nevertheless there he must stay. Eventually he is admitted to the Legislative and Executive Councils of the colony which he happens to adorn; and there he must vote as he is bidden. He may be a scholar with great natural administrative ability, he may be a mere bookworm, an ignoramus, or just a good fellow who is a little ashamed of his occupation—it is all one to this glorious system of Crown Colony government; he is kept in employment until his pension is due, and practically all that is asked of him is that he shall give as much of his time as he feels reasonably able to spare from golf and the club to doing some of the work for which he is paid.

Clearly this is a position that is no longer to be endured in these days of enlightenment. The Government services in all the Crown Colonies save Hongkong, where perfection admittedly prevails, want overhauling, and a whole crowd of incompetent needs sending about its business. More than that, some amount of representative government is now an absolute necessity. It is not only absurd, it is suicidal, for the affairs of any colony to be left to the tender mercies of its Government officials. Even in blameworthy Hongkong it is not right that seven Government men should have the power to oust six unofficial members of the Legislative Council, be the measure in hand wise or unwise. As things are at present, the British who leaves his home to settle temporarily or permanently in a Crown Colony sacrifices his citizen rights to a very large extent, and often finds himself and his affairs in the hands of pettifogging officials who are playing at being statesmen, and who enclose in nothing so well as in making an exhibition of themselves. Practically he might as well be living under a despotic monarchy. When the war is over it will be his duty, and the duty of others like placed, to make it clear to the Government at home, by repeated appeals, that the day has gone past when British subjects are content to have matters settled for them without reference to themselves or their interests.

Our Police Courts.

Only a few days ago we had occasion to complain of the crowded condition of the Police Courts, but we cannot find, so far, any definite steps have been taken towards improving matters. Yesterday afternoon a Telegraph reporter entered—or tried to enter—Mr. Wood's court for the purpose of taking notes of a case, but found that there was no room for him. This, at home, or indeed anywhere but in Hongkong, would be regarded as a somewhat serious matter. The newspaper reports of court proceedings have become almost a recognised part of the British judicial system, for it is by their means that the "openness" of civil or criminal hearings is maintained. The press in all parts of the Empire is always anxious to co-operate with the courts, and consequently its representatives are hardly likely to appreciate having obstacles needlessly thrown in their way. There surely was no good ground for allowing our Hongkong court to be crowded yesterday afternoon that pressmen could not find room to sit down. We were under the impression that special seats were to be reserved in the new courts, for the reporters. If these are occupied by Chinese interpreters and the like, how do the authorities propose that a report of the proceedings should be made? When British newspaper men attend the court they do not expect to be left to hunt for bare standing-room among the coolie fraternity that usually occupies the body of the apartment.

More Bench Wisdom.

And speaking of the Police Court, it is of interest to note that, on Tuesday, a sanitary inspector charged an Indian with selling six bottles of milk that were "not of the nature and substance demanded." We fully appreciate Mr. Wood's evident desire to temper justice with mercy—say, of course, when the culprit chances to be a small boy charged with the abominable crime of hawking without a licence; but it will appear to most of our readers that, in face of a doctor's statement that "it was a very bad case of adulteration," a magistrate of meager mould would undoubtedly have convicted. Instead, "His Worship" thought it should be stated definitely, when a man was buying milk, what kind of milk it was that he wanted. Admitting the profoundity and the shrewdness of this observation, it still seems to us, if we may say so, that the defendant did not succeed in proving that he was not selling a forbidden commodity. Dr. Smalley's statement was that "the milk was abominably diluted," and whether the stuff was buffalo milk or pigeons' milk can hardly be said to matter one jot or one tittle.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Scamps."

The threat of a typhoon very naturally meant a comparatively small house at the Theatre Royal last night, notwithstanding which the Scamps played right merrily and pluckily, and succeeded in providing an entertainment that was most enjoyable. A vigorous recall was given to Miss Giudici for her beautiful rendering of "England Mine," as well as to Miss Dora Dolaro, the soprano, for the waltz song from "Tom Jones." Miss Elsie Vides and Mr. Wal. Kirby were most successful in their "Draids Prayer" duet and dance, and Miss Dolaro and Mr. Bernard Ansell even more so in "They Didn't Believe Me." Mr. Ansell's solo "For You Alone" was also extremely well given. Mr. Wolsey Charles was clever and amusing the whole way through, as was also Mr. Reeves Banford, the latter especially as in his encore song "That's All." Miss Alice May and Mr. Clayton Bobbins contributed a very charming duet and dance, and the programme was suitably rounded off with an intensely funny harlequinato, which must be seen and heard in order to be appreciated.

DAY BY DAY.

WOMAN'S SPHERE SEEMS TO BE THE EARTH.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; rain. (1915, 74 sunshine.) Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; rain. (1915, 80 sunshine.)

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Armand Bebic to-day.

French Mail.—Closes per s.s. Armand Bebic at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow.

U.S. Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Montral at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

English Mail.—Closes per s.s. Malta at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11/13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 61st anniversary of the capture of the Malakoff Tower at Sebastopol by the French.

Scholastic.

It will be seen from an advertisement that St. Joseph's College at Macao is to open on the 15th inst.

The Wrong Way.

A man who got off a car in Des Voeux Road West yesterday whilst it was in motion received injuries to his head and right side. He refused to go to hospital for treatment.

Cotton Dividend.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., has declared a dividend of Ths. 6.00 for the year ending June 30, 1916.

Sugar Possession.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a large quantity of sugar. Mr. Grist defended, and the case was adjourned.

Student Charged.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wood, a Chinese, who said he was a student from Nanking, was charged with stealing a diamond ring, valued \$240, from the Wing On Company. The case was adjourned.

Opium Possession.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, with being in possession of 190 lbs. of opium, valued at \$1,400. Revenue Officer Wilden said he had not yet got a certificate, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Small Boy in Trouble.

A diminutive Kowloon City boy stood before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being in possession of 84 lottery tickets. Inspector Grant said a man had gone \$50 bail for the lad and said he was prepared to pay any fine. His Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

Armed Robbery.

An armed robbery is reported to the Police by the occupiers of No. 7, Sai Ko, Samshuiipo, a woman stating that last night she heard a knock at the door and, immediately after, two men entered the cubicle in which she had been sleeping and one of them threatened that if she did not part with her money and jewellery he would kill her with a chopper. The woman, without any more ado, handed over all she possessed, including money, jewellery and clothing to the value \$408.60. One man has been arrested in connection with the affair.

The Governor of Macao.

On his arrival in Hongkong, His Excellency the Governor of Macao was met at the wharf by Lieut. Kinchen Smith, A.D.C. to His Excellency Sir Henry May, a guard of honour from the 13th Infantry being drawn up opposite the landing stage. The guard was inspected, after which Seabes Mai and Madame Mai were conveyed by motor car to the Peak tram station, whence they proceeded to Mountain Lodge for tea. Yesterday His Excellency the Governor and Lady May went on board the Empress of Russia and saw the visitors off.

WHY NOT NATIVE TROOPS?

Use the Full Resources of Empire.

Mr. A. G. Hales, writes in John Bull:

For a full year past this journal has been clamouring for war as war should be made, and not one solitary daily journal has dared to back us up. Yet if ever it was right, it is right in this. It was right about Township; he could have been saved with all his army if the daily press had only come into line with us. It was right when it tried to touch the heart-strings of the nation over the awful bungle in Mesopotamia in regard to transport, which would have saved our wounded warriors; and to-day the Commons and the Lords acclaim it right. I do not desire to harp upon this theme; all I now ask is that the daily press will throw its colored might behind us, for we are right, and help us win this bloody, brutal war. We want to stop it, and we cannot stop it until Germany, the disturber of the world's peace and progress, lies prone in the dust, a beaten, broken, shattered power—thing of yesterday. We have no ambitious designs; we want to get on with our work in peace—we want to spend our hundreds of millions bettering our own people, not wasting all that money in shells and bayonets. We want to sow our world with blossoms, not with tears and wounds and horrible hatred. But, as God lives, we have a job to do first, and the nation means to do it! That job is to crush for ever and for ever Prussian military power. We must not, and we will not, leave our Ally France at the mercy of the mailed fist. Great, glorious, gallant France, so close to the German border, must and shall be secure from the devilish lust of German ambition. We cannot, and we will not, leave Belgium and the little Powers trembling at the feet of the German monster. Five millions of our peace-loving folk have been torn from their homes—from their daily work, from their peaceful sports and pastimes—and buried into the vortex of ruthless war; and they will not go back to their work and their play until they have dismantled German power for ever.

For a year and over, we have in this journal continuously warned our political rulers that this was and is an Empire's job—not a task for Britain and her gallant overseas dependencies and her Allies alone. We warned them that the Power we had to smash had been preparing for this war for forty years, with every atom of its force organised to the highest pressure point. We knew what we were writing about, and we said in unequivocal language that it was our duty to call up all the man-power of our Empire to face the foe. Now, after our warnings and pleadings are a year old, Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, has at last voiced the same opinion; he has said within the last week what we have said for a whole year—we must have the whole man-power of the Empire. We know he learned this lesson from this journal and from no other source, for he voiced the very arguments we have put forward and in the self-same words. We do not begrudge him the mantle we made, as long as he uses it for the good of the Empire and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. He is the only Minister who has so far shown that he has any real grip on the epoch-making significance of this struggle for the freedom of the world. We want the man-power of the Empire in the fighting line, and we do not care who or what the man is who brings the man-power in so long as it comes in. Our only end and aim is to bring about a victory, crushing and complete and everlasting. We do not mean to permit Germany to rise, after the arrival of peace, hydrocephalic and powerless, to sap the very life-blood out of the working population of this Empire by swamping our markets with cheap goods. We mean to leave her so that she never again can rebuild up a great fleet and keep a vast array of money won by trade with us.

FIELD GLASS FUND.

Hongkong's Third Consignment.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee advises us that a further consignment of glasses has been forwarded by parcels post to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund in London. The following list gives the names of those who have contributed them:

Hongkong: Third Consignment. Binoculars.—One pair from Mr. H. A. Little, H. M. Consul, Amoy; One pair from Rev. H. W. Oldham, English Presbyterian Mission, Amoy; One pair from Rev. J. P. Maxwell, English Presbyterian Mission, Amoy.

Telescope.—One from Mr. C. H. Blason, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

Eleven telescopes and thirty-five binoculars (in addition to a donation of \$75) have so far been received and forwarded.

LITTLE JOY RIDES.

An India watchman, of the China Provident Godown at West Point, evidently found his vigil a weary one last night and decided to enliven the time by indulging in a little joy ride or two on the tramcar. With this intention he made his way to the Whity Street terminus, and boarded a car. When he had proceeded a little distance he decided to return and then boarded another car going in a different direction. Always he managed to escape payment. A Chinese tramway inspector suddenly became aware of the fact that defendant had not paid and told him politely to either pay his fare or get off. He did so but also brought the inspector off with him, and was just about to give him a thrashing when the upraised arm was obstructed by a lukung on point duty, and the blow was never delivered.

Defendant was taken in charge, and before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Magistracy this morning, he was charged with being disorderly. A fine of \$7 was imposed.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co.'s Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, 2nd September,) says:

The bulk of the week's business was transacted among the Rubber where active operations at advancing rates took place up to Thursday last, when the higher sterling exchange and the rather lower price of rubber in London induced a somewhat easier feeling. Cottons failed to afford much business owing to lack of sellers despite improved offers. General Securities remain in request. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 3/12; the dollar rate being 73.125.

Debentures.—We have again to report a brisk business at unchanged rates, but the tendency towards improvement noted last week has been checked by the rise in exchange.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai are still in request at \$740 and we know of no shares obtainable at even several points better. Cathay Ordinary after several sales at 3, rose earlier, but could be placed at 2.85, while the "Preference" are obtainable at 5.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are neglected at \$305.00. North China are required at 155, Unions at 325, and Yangtze at \$290. Shipping.—Shanghai Teg Ordinary are wanted at 18 and Preference at par, while 20 is bid for Kochieng.

Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai. Buying orders forced the price from 74 to 75% where a weakness became evident and we close with shares offering at 73. New Engineering were sold and are now wanted at 10.

Lands and Hotels.—Anglo-French obtained quotation at 96, but Investors, although 93 was offered, did not come in the market. Centrals failed of sellers at \$8.

Cotton Mills.—Enhanced prices are now offered, but holders are very firm and only a few have changed hands.

Industrials.—Langkawi have preserved an even rate of 264 throughout the week. Sumitomo are wanted at 155, with no shares obtainable under 100.

Stores.—Hall and Holt's are in request at \$16; and offer at \$17.00. Watsons could be placed at \$61, and Weeks and Co. at \$17.

Rubber.—The slightly lower price paid for the raw article in London is probably due to re-sale of purchases for the end of August. The share market, firm and rising earlier in the week, is somewhat dull at close, partly due to this, and more largely perhaps to the higher rate of exchange ruling.

Kroeks.—An interim dividend of Ths. 0.50 has been declared payable on 8th instant. Tenah Morah (1916). The statutory report was issued yesterday and the meeting called to accept the same will be held on 20th instant.

Miscellaneous.—Lumberers are wanted at 110. Hongkong Trams were sold at \$714. Constructions could be placed at 89 and Telegraphs at 91.

THE COCAINE EVIL.

The Agitation in England.

London, July 26.—The Anti-Cocaine agitation in this country is assuming very large importance, and the position is summed up by Sir William Collins, our leading expert who, speaking recently at a meeting of Society for the Study of Inebriety, used the following words:—

"In May of this year the Army Council acting under that marvel of legislation the Defence of the Realm Act and regulations made thereunder, issued an order making it an offence to sell or supply any member of H. M's Forces, otherwise than on medical prescription, with any morphine, opium, cocaine and some other specified drugs or any preparations thereof. Thus another step was taken in the direction contemplated by those of us who helped to draft the International Opium Convention. But here again one is impelled to ask why is such legislative order good only for times of war and for the exclusive benefit of members of H. M's Forces? Have times of peace disclosed no drug abuses or are morphomania and cocaine limited to the ranks of H. M's Forces?

Moreover the international aspect of this question is sadly neglected. It is idle—it is worse, it is pharmaceutical—to preach restrictions on drugs and drinks of addiction at home, either for the military or civilians if we make and vend them wholesale to foreign countries and our own Colonies. In 1911 the United Kingdom exported 17,200 ounces of morphine to Hongkong. In 1913 no less than \$18,794, worth \$252,110 ounces and in 1914 £143,975 worth or 352,130 ounces of morphine were exported from Great Britain to Japan (including Formosa, etc.)

My friend Dr. Wanien Teh tells me that since we began to stop the import of Indian opium into China and China has been attempting to suppress the cultivation of the poppy within her own borders, the country has been drenched with morphine largely imported or smuggled through Japan and Manchuria, much of which would appear to be manufactured in London and Edinburgh. In the year 1914 some fourteen tons of morphine manufactured in the United Kingdom were exported to foreign countries and British possessions, mostly the Far East. When we remember that the Pharmacopeial dose of morphine is gr. 1.8—1.3 and that a large London Hospital for all its patients uses about five or six ounces a year, it is not difficult to assert that this morphine is largely destined for other than medical or legitimate purposes. In the summer of 1914 at the Hague just before the War I subscribed the protocol of the third Opium Conference on behalf of Great Britain. Forty-four out of forty-six Powers had then signed the Convention and some dozen had ratified it. Since the War broke out the United States, China and the Netherlands have signified their readiness to put the Convention in force without waiting for others. The United States has passed the Harrison Law and France is now legislating for her Protectorates and Colonies on the lines of the Hague Convention. It is to be hoped that as at the Congress of Vienna at the close of the Napoleonic Wars the Abolition of Slavery was its first fruits so that this great social reform of national and international control of drugs of addiction (including alcohol in that term) may be consummated at the close of the present War since efforts in that direction have been already attempted both by our Allies and within our own borders.

In questions like this the Society for the Study of Inebriety can continue its useful work and work and exert its valued influence in the broad spirit of its founders, and in pursuance of its declared objects investigating all causes of this social evil and then with the force of informed opinion educating both the professional and the public mind.

The sale of cocaine in this country really first came into notice with the advent of the *China Free Press*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Shanghai Prevention Society's July Report.

1.—On Saturday, July 1, before Mr. Pernitsch, Wong Yue-sien, for cruelly illtreating a number of pigs by putting them in bags whilst conveying them on Sinza Road, on June 30.

Fined \$2 S.S.P.C.A.

2.—On Monday, July 3, before Mr. Garetin, Sung Ny-sung hawk, did cruelly illtreating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in crates at 4.30 p.m. July 2, on Range Road.

Fined \$3 S.S.P.C.A.

3.—On same date before Mr. Grant Jones, Teon Ah-san, coolie, cruelly illtreating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets on Sinza Road on July 1.

Fined \$3 S.S.P.C.A.

4.—On Thursday, July 6, a horse, the property of Mr. Wo Lau-ping, 182 Bubbling Well Road, was seen being worked attached to a carriage on the Bubbling Well Road whilst suffering from sore shoulders. It was examined by Dr. Pratt, who recommended that it be given a few day's rest. The owner agreed to this and paid costs. No further action taken.

5.—On Saturday, July 8, before Mr. Michelsen, Liu Sib-kuang, coolie, for cruelly illtreating a number of frogs by skinning them alive at 8.30 a.m. July 7.

Fined \$5.

6.—On Tuesday, July 11, before Mr. Bickford, Kan Ah-syi, mafco, was charged with cruelly illtreating a pony by working it attached to a carriage on the Kiangsang Road, 8 p.m. July 9, whilst lame in one hind leg. Certified by Dr. Pratt. Fined \$10 S.S.P.C.A. and pony to be kept at Society stables.

7.—On Saturday, July 15, before Mr. Schirmer, Koen Ding-vang, shopkeeper, for cruelly illtreating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in crates at 4 p.m. July 14, on North Honan Road.

Fined \$10 S.S.P.C.A.

8.—On same date, before Mr. Pernitsch, Sung Yung-song, for cruelly illtreating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets on July 14.

Fined \$2 S.S.P.C.A.

9.—On Thursday, July 27, before Mr. Bickford, Sung Ah-moh, hawk, for cruelly illtreating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets at 11.10 p.m. July 26.

dian soldiers. It is not suggested that they brought the habit with them but the vendors of the drug seem to have considered that they were likely purchasers and they build up quite a business in the camps. Then this was stopped. Next the sale seems to have invaded London on quite a large scale. Women of a certain class have of course always used cocaine in large quantities but only recently have there been attempts to push the sale surreptitiously in the streets. As a result the practice became so common—some have suggested that it is due to a slight extent to the difficulty of obtaining any other stimulant at night—that the military authorities protested and the police moved. There have been various prosecutions lately and not a few very heavy sentences and the magistrates are "out" for the most drastic punishment of all offenders. The opium smuggler receives short shrift nowadays but his doom is mild in comparison with the penalty meted out to the trader in this deleterious drug. Still I fancy that after the war the whole question will have to be dealt with. Legislation will be needed to carry out the alteration of the Pharmacy Act but it will not be seriously opposed. This whole question of cocaine is an instance of how civilisation provides new and unknown vices. Cocaine as a drug is only 31 years old, yet there are relatively few people who have not come across in their own experience instances of the serious abuse of the drug by private individuals acting without any medical knowledge.

Singapore Free Press.

A BANISHEE'S RETURN.

Punished for Money Snatching.

A man, who was described as a thoroughly bad character, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hasland, at the Police Court this morning, with theft, from the person, of a sum of \$3 and a sovereign in money, and with ignoring a ten years' banishment order made in 1912.

Inspector O'Sullivan said complainant was walking along Des Vaux Road West, near Wilmer Street, when defendant and five others passed. Defendant jolted up against him and at the same time neatly extracted from his pocket a purse containing the money. The complainant became aware of what had taken place and a hue and cry was raised. Defendant made off, but was rapidly pursued by onlookers, and at length he fell down, his trousers and knees being cut.

Asked if it was true that he had been banished for ten years, defendant replied that he had been told to go away and not come back for 10 years. Inspector O'Sullivan said defendant was banished when 16 years of age, as an ear-ring snatcher. He had done exactly four years of his time yesterday, so had another six years to go.

On the charge of larceny defendant was sent to prison for six months, and he also received six months for returning from banishment.

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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon...

BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...

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SHANGHAI, Kobs and Yokohama...

NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...

SHANGHAI, Kobs and Yokohama...

Yokohama Maru

Shidzuka Maru

Capt. Noma

Tango Maru

Capt. Soeda

Nikkō Maru

Capt. Takeda

Ceylon Maru

Capt. Tauda

Yelorofu Maru

Capt. Ogura

Bombay Maru

Capt. Shinobara

Colombo Maru

Capt. Nōmura

Hirano Maru

Capt. Fraser

T. 12,500

T. 13,500

T. 9,600

T. 10,000

T. 8,000

T. 8,000

T. 8,000

T. 16,000

TUES. 7th

THURS. 12th

FRI. 13th

MONDAY, 11th Sept.

TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.

WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.

SUN., 10th Sept.

TUES., 19th Sept.

TUES., at 10 a.m.

Begining of October.

Tons 15,030

Nikkō Maru

Capt. Nakamura

TOKUYAMA Maru

Capt. Nakamura

YOKOYAMA Maru

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Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. Agents.

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s.s. "VENEZUELA"

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.

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BOILERS

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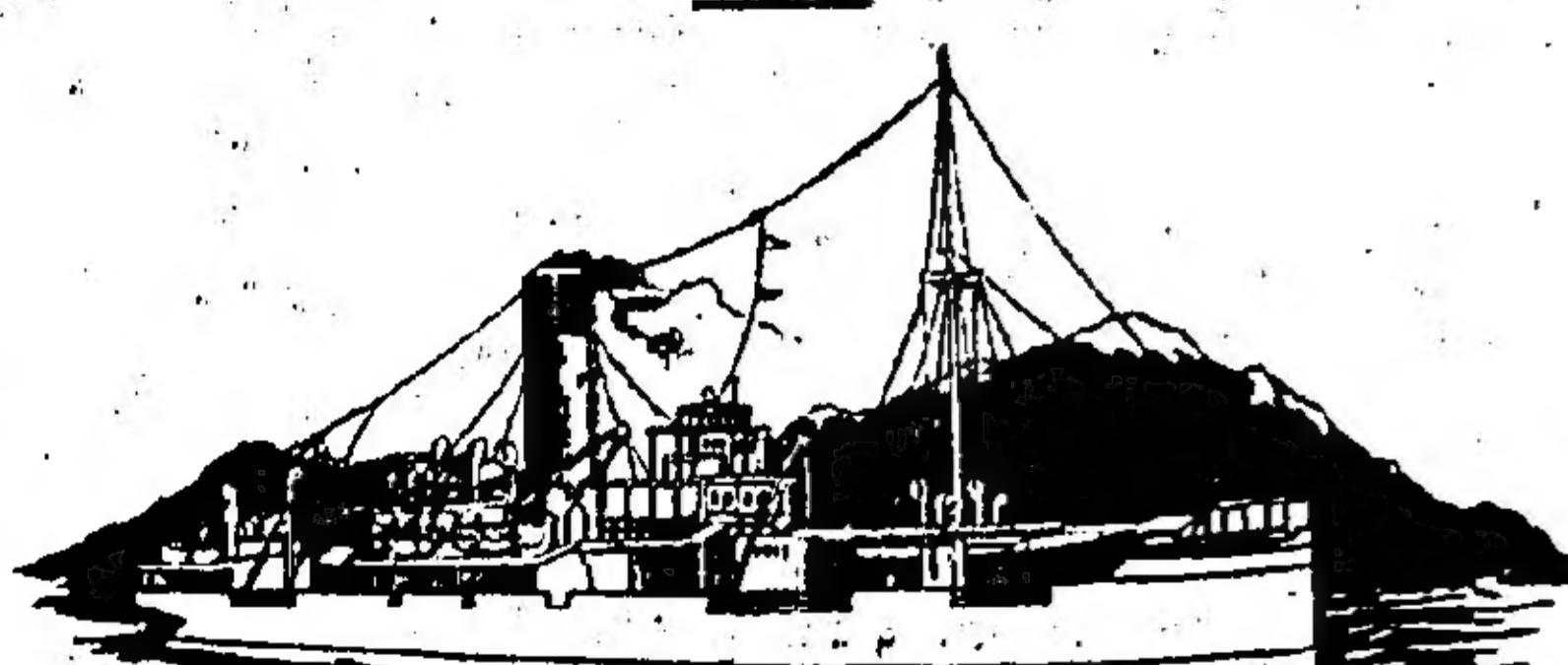
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Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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AGENTS FOR:- JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD. Mr. REXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
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HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Cape Town	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
London via Ports	Agamemnon	B. & S.	8, Sept.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Genoa and London	Glenlyle	S. T. & Co.	2, Sept.
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenlogan	S. T. & Co.	16, Sept.
London via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	22, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Miyasaki M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Kt. Comp'ion	B. & S.	27, Sept.
London, via Cape Town	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

Vancouver via Japan	Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	8, Sept.
Havana and New York	Eurymachus	B. & S.	8, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	11, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Seattle	Proteus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Honolulu	Pemis M.	T. K. K.	21, Sept.
South American Ports	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Shiduwa M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyu M.	T. K. K.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	7, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	12, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Australia via Manile	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Oct.
Australia via Manile	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	7, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L. & Co.	J.C.J. L.	8, Sept.
Amoy and Shanghai	Haihong	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Singapore and Penang	Tjilatjap	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Choo'shing	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Wosang	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Namisang	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Manila	Persus	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Manila	Titan	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Loonggang	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Teiresias	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Nitku M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	11, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	12, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Tean	B. & S.	12, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Chipahing	J. M. Co.	12, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kueichow	B. & S.	13, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	13, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Fook sang	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Manila	Sardinia	P. & O.	15, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	16, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'wato	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Manila	Glaucus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Neleus	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Novara	P. & O.	23, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'wato	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Manila	S. Jacob	J.C.J. L.	25, Sept.
	Ixion	B. & S.	1, Oct.

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"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

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Ready to load about 10th September.

For Rates of Freight and further information apply to:-

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GLEN LINE

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THE Motorship

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will be despatched for the above ports on Tuesday, the 12th Sept.

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For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Shanghai for this Port on the 4th instant, 6 a.m. with the Homeward English Mail and is due here on the 7th instant at about daylight.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s s.s. EASTERN left Sydney (Via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin & Manila) for this Port on 23rd inst. with the Australasian Mail, and is due here on the 16th Sept. at about noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hawrot, Br. ss. 1,276, Smith 21st Aug. -Penang, 13th Aug., Gen. -C. Michael & Clark 21st Aug.

Tongkang, Br. ss. 1,314, Pyren 21st Aug. -Sai-ka, 17th Aug., Gen. -Chengtu, Br. ss. 1,328, Speed 24th Aug.

Chengtu, Br. ss. 1,328, Speed 24th Aug. -Bangkok, 14th Aug., H. & S. -Szechuan, Br. ss. 1,150, Peacock 24th Aug. -Swatow, 23rd Aug., Gen. -B. & S.

Chihli, Br. ss. 1,149, Lloyd 29th Aug. -Weihaiwei, 21st Aug., Gen. -B. & S.

Fooking, Br. ss. 1,421, Hay 29th Aug. -Pascuan, 19th Aug., Sugar -J. M. & Co.

Monteagle, Br. ss. 3,853, Hale 24th Aug. -Shanghai, 27th Aug., Gen. -C. P. O. S.

Laetosa, Br. ss. 1,340, Jenkyns, 31st Aug. -Saigon, Gen. -Chinese.

Aymere, Br. ss. 2,789

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up To the Minute.

Banka.	as. 3	750.00
Douglas.	as. 3	134.50
Indos (Def.)	b. 3	126.00
Steamboats.	b. 3	22.00
China Sugars.	as. 3	110.00
H.K. Wharves.	as. 3	85.00
K'loon Docks.	as. 3	130.50
Shai Docks.	a. T	100.00
Cements.	b. 3	9.65
H.K. Electrics.	a. 3	53.00
Watsons.	as. 3	6.75

BLACK TEA.

Does Japan Fear Loss of Green Tea Trade?

In an article on the tea trade of China recently, attention was drawn to the fact that the world as a whole is losing its taste for green tea and that consequently not much was to be feared by China from the competition of Japan, as Japan is producing only green tea. But evidently the Japanese tea growers, apprehensive of the possibility that the demand for green tea may eventually cease, are looking well to the future and arrangements are now being made to make black tea in Japan next year.

While Japan's production of green tea has made rapid progress in recent years, the annual production now having reached 40,000,000 kin, green tea being exported to the United States and other countries in great quantities, the production of black tea is still insignificant, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The production of black tea was commenced only a few years ago, and the amount this year is expected to be not more than 30,000 kin. Most of this is from the experimental factory belonging to the Central Tea Merchants' Union, and few individual producers have been making this variety.

That the production of black tea is only 30,000 kin a year now is not to be wondered at if it is remembered that although the production was experimentally commenced some four or five years ago, it was only a year or two ago that it was discovered that the production of black tea is not impossible. The effort of Mr. Tamisaburo Dato deserves praise, because he has, after many unsuccessful attempts, discovered means to make fine black tea out of Japanese leaves.

It is said that the black tea made in Japan now compares favourably with the Ceylon black tea in quality, and the demand for it in Russia and other countries is found to be strong, continues the *Advertiser*. Seeing this, there has been prevalent an opinion among the Japanese tea makers that they should produce as much black tea as possible to meet the growing demand for export. This opinion is about to be crystallized by the formation of a joint stock company for producing black tea by leading tea producers and merchants, members of the Central Tea Merchants' Union.

The plan of the new plant is to start the making of black tea with capital of about Y.200,000, the production to be started from next year. With the capital of only Y.200,000, the company would not be able to produce more than 350,000 kin at most, but then it cannot fail to lead to great progress compared with the present production of only 30,000 kin a year. With the realization of the above plan, Japan would not only do away with the import of black tea, which amounts to about Y.180,000 a year, but also will be able to export to other countries. In view of the fact that Russia annually requires about 1,000,000,000 kin of black tea, and that there are no countries in the world which do not consume black tea, the production of black tea by Japan is most hopeful and it is expected to be more important than the production of green tea, the consumption of which is limited to a few countries.

A STICKY THEFT.

Discovery of New Method.

How a cheeky thief was committed with the aid of some cosmetic at the end of a fan was described before Mr. F. A. Hasland, at the Magistracy this morning.

Sergeant Wills said defendant went into a shop ostensibly to make a purchase and while the woman in charge turned away to get the article he asked for, he placed his fan, at the end of which was some sticky substance, into her money basket. The woman turned and saw him withdrawing the fan, adhering to the end of which was a ten-cent piece. She informed the police.

His Worship was greatly amused at the ingenious way in which the money had been stolen, and laughingly said he had never heard of such a ruse before. Questions put to Inspectors O'Sullivan and Gordon as to whether anything of a similar nature had ever come within the scope of their knowledge with Chinese thefts, were answered in the negative. Sergeant Wills volunteered the information that it was an old trick at Home, public house habitues very often resorting to this method.

Defendant's ingenuity was rewarded by a month's hard labour, and four hours in the stocks.

CONFESSIONS OF PRINCE BULOW.

How and why Turkey was Courted.

Further extracts from Prince Bulow's book "Deutsche Politik" are sent by the Bern correspondents of the *Morning Post*.

Prince Bulow describes fully how the ground was prepared in the Near East for the subsequent advancement of German interests. Much that he writes is known, or can be assumed, but the following admission is noteworthy:

We cultivated relations with Turkey and with Islam with the utmost care, especially since the visit of the Emperor and Empress to the East. These relations were not of a sentimental nature, for we had considerable economic, military, and even political interest in the continuance of the existence of Turkey. My policy in regard to Turkey I can express comprehensively, by saying that my endeavour was to create out of an independent Turkey, well-organized internally, a foothold (Stütze) for ourselves in the Orient. With this object in view I did my best to save the Turkish Empire from injury. I acted as intermediary between it and the Balkan States against Turkey. I warned Turkey against her imprudence in Albania and in Arabia, and I saw no reason why we should not be on as good terms with Young Turks as with the Sultan Abdul Hamid.

The former Imperial Chancellor refers somewhat disconsolately to the efforts made by Germany to woo the United States and to the results attained. The Emperor William II, he says, was particularly anxious that good relations should be established between the Empire and the United States, and "he gradually won over the Americans by consistent friendly treatment."

Prince Bulow admits, however, that one great result of the war has been to revive and strengthen the Anglo-Saxon feeling of solidarity, and that the war has shown how strong and even passionate is the leaning of the people of English origin in the United States towards the Mother Country. He proceeds:—

Germany has noted with some distress the biased and unfriendly bearing of official and public America during the war, which is greatly to the Empire's disadvantage. Such rathlessness as has been manifested towards us by official America and by the public in the course of the differences on the subject of the conduct of the submarine war, we have never met with before, and it is probably unique in the history of the diplomatic relations of two great countries.

ENEMIES AT HOME.

Patriotism v. Profits.

There is now a vigorous campaign being carried on against any alteration at all in the organization of our trade. It has declared itself openly since the Paris Conference, and for the most part is a campaign of blind adherence to what is named Free Trade. Under this system we have allowed German companies under British names to control supplies of raw materials in our Empire and manufactures at home. In India this has been, and perhaps is, a scandal. Yet India was excluded from the Paris Conference, and the Chambers of Commerce there are unanimous in asking that their fiscal problems, including the subject of German trading there, shall be considered as part of the negotiations of the Empire with the Allies. In fact, India looks to a Customs Union. Already here there is organized opposition to the export duty of £2 a ton on palmnut kernels which is proposed in order to divert here the export of those nuts that have gone to foreign countries, and especially Germany, and in order to establish a great and valuable new industry here based on the principle of trade within the Empire.

The chief exponent of Free Trade, whether the Empire perish or not, has now discovered that our position with regard to the Niger and its affluents, as set forth in the Berlin Act, makes the proposition of Mr. Steel Maitland's Committee contrary to public international law, by which, among other things, "the trade of all nations shall be entirely free." The assumption is that any agreement promising free trade with Germany from our Possessions is now binding, and that International Law has anything now to do with Germany. Of course, all these arguments are inspired by that desire to resume the old relations with Germany that is unhappily, and we may say disgracefully, cherished far too widely in certain commercial and buying and selling circles here.

In a recent number of the *Draper's Record* Mr. J. Wallace Black refers to this selfish propaganda among retail traders who are so "wrapped up in their paltry affairs" that they cannot think nationally or imperially. He says:—

Out of five retailers approached, two were anxiously waiting for the cessation of hostilities, in other that they may resume their trading with enemy goods, and one of these actually gloated over the good times coming for him, when he would be able to buy dumped goods at little over actual cost price. One other trader was in favour of tariffs against Germany, and the other two were entirely indifferent! Is it not incredible that the greed of gain should so blind a man to all sense of decency that he becomes actually anxious to trade with those who may easily have been responsible for the death of someone near and dear to him?

There is a very general impression abroad—and it is growing daily in volume—that some, at least, of those in authority over us have a financial interest in Germany, and that for personal reasons they are anxious that Germany should not be crippled commercially. There may be no truth in the rumour, and if that be so then it should be scotched now, before it gains further credence. If it should prove to be true, however, then it provides still further evidence that we are sinking our patriotic and imperialistic principles for paltry personal gain.

That is really the issue, and it is impossible that sentiment can be kept out of this question of trade after the war. Our main idea here should be to take care to develop our production and to foster existing and create and protect new industries. It is useless to talk of Berlin Acta. We have no arrangements now, fiscal or otherwise, with Germany. We are beginning to do now. Moreover, we have done very well without Germany during the war, and could do much better in peace time, but the danger ahead is that our industries again will be made the sport of politics and those German-lovers who made

MALAYA VOLUNTEERS.

A Company for Perak.

An important step in the progress of the Malay community of Perak is the organization of a Company of Malay Volunteers with its headquarters in Ipoh, says the *Times of Malaya*. This body was formally brought into being at a parade held on August 18, on the grounds of a large bungalow in Jalan Datoh Road, where the newly appointed Raja Bendahara put the men through a preliminary course of exercises.

Being still recruits, they will not get their uniforms until a certain stage of efficiency has been reached, but, judging from the manner in which the officer appointed in charge of the company handled them, there should be no delay in this respect.

The Company is 50 strong, and

THE TYPHOON.

Hongkong Escapes with a Blow.

Luckily, the typhoon of which we have had warning for some days past has, to all appearances, given Hongkong a go-by, and the Colony has experienced nothing worse than a brief spell of high winds and rain. On Tuesday the reports from Manila showed that the depression was situated in the Balintang Channel, and was making course which indicated the possibility of Hongkong's getting the full benefit of it.

Yesterday morning, however, it had changed its direction and, proceeding in a due westerly course, was evidently going south of the Colony. In the afternoon the Observatory reported that there were no indications that it would curve northwards towards Hongkong. Any such fears are now allayed as the typhoon is approaching the coast near Hoihow and pressure at Haiphong and Tousen is decreasing in consequence. During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 1.39 inch of rain fell.

During the night the weather was bad, the wind blowing in heavy gusts and rain falling at frequent intervals. The harbour became very rough, but most of the steamers in port, fearing a nasty blow, had gone to adjacent harbours. The wind never increased to full typhoon force, but many of the gusts were of high velocity, and the Peak in particular, its fall force was felt.

The damage so far reported is only of a minor description. A big tree near the Basel Mission was uprooted by the wind and, falling across the telephone wires, it carried them away. At Hung-hom, on the other side of the water, a telephone pole was fallen and smashed in two. Up to the present, no casualties to shipping craft have been reported.

The signals early this morning showed the typhoon to be south-west of the Colony, but later in the morning they were lowered and the harbour once again resumed its normal appearance. We hear that Macao felt the effects of the blow much more than Hongkong did.

THE LAW OF THE LAND.

A Question of Bail.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared before Mr. Hasland at the Police Court this morning to defend a former Chinese excise officer who had returned from banishment before his allotted time. The case was remanded and when the question of bail came up for consideration, Mr. Grist asked for only a small amount to be fixed.

His Worship said that he could not do that; he would have to fix it at \$5,000.

Mr. Grist.—But that is quite prohibitive. My man could not find that amount at all.

His Worship.—Nevertheless

that is the amount I shall fix and I ought really to fix more. I can't refuse to fix bail, but the law says that sufficient should be fixed to ensure the defendant being at the time he has been driven, he said "I no see dog." He (plaintiff) attributed the death of the dog to the negligence of the driver, for only a small amount to be fixed.

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A POODLE'S DEATH.

Hongkong Escapes with a Blow.

A European's Claim for Damages.

IN JAVA.

Expropriation of Private Lands.

Pending at the general meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, the Hon. G. H. Stratton (the chairman) referred to the question of the expropriation of Private Lands in Java. In the course of his remarks he said:—

The Government had the choice before them of selecting out the rice fields as well as any further plots of land they might think could be turned into rice fields in the future, and areas that supply the water for the rice fields and leaving us the rest, or they could leave us the lands devoted to cultures, and any further land suitable for this purpose, take the rest themselves. The second course is the one they have decided to adopt.

In opening the case, Mr. Crew said the affair took place on the Wong Nei Cheong Road on Sunday, July 16, the dog being killed through being run over. His client did not attach much value to the dog, but had taken the action because it had been a small child instead of a dog the result would have been precisely the same. He would call evidence to prove that the dog's death was caused solely by the gross negligence of the driver, who was not looking at the time when the car was going.

During the night the weather was bad, the wind blowing in heavy gusts and rain falling at frequent intervals. The harbour became very rough, but most of the steamers in port, fearing a nasty blow, had gone to adjacent harbours. The wind never increased to full typhoon force, but many of the gusts were of high velocity, and the Peak in particular, its fall force was felt.

The damage so far reported is only of a minor description. A big tree near the Basel Mission was uprooted by the wind and, falling across the telephone wires, it carried them away. At Hung-hom, on the other side of the water, a telephone pole was fallen and smashed in two. Up to the present, no casualties to shipping craft have been reported.

Plaintiff giving evidence, said on the day in question he was sitting opposite his house, near to the pavement. He was with a number of friends, and his dog, a small Japanese poodle, was with them. When the car was about thirty feet away, the dog started to walk across the road. The car appeared to be going at about ten or twelve miles an hour. The car kept straight on and no horn was sounded, nor did the car attempt to avoid the dog. Witness could see that the driver was talking to the man on his left-hand side and could not have seen what was in the road ahead. The two left wheels of the car went right over the dog, the spot at which the affair occurred being right in the middle of the road. When witness shouted, the driver pulled up, and, on being taxed about the way he had driven, he said "I no see dog." He (plaintiff) attributed the death of the dog to the negligence of the driver, for if he had been looking ahead he could have either pulled up or gone round the dog. The value of the dog was about \$60, but he was only claiming \$20.

Mr. Gardner pointed out that the claim was for \$50.

His Lordship.—The other \$20, I suppose, is for plaintiff's feelings.</p

